THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1866. NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each subsequent insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Wilmington and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Smithville, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Lumberton, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Clarkton, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Fayetteville, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Fayetteville, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Clinton, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

A District Stewards' meeting will be held at Fayetteville, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. Watson, Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Pegram, T. H. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Rev. E. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY,

In Equity. Fall Term, October 18th, 1866.

James Powell, et. al.
vs. Petition to sell Land for
W. Patterson and others. partition.

Judith Ann, et al.

APPEARING that Jno. W. Patterson and Judith Ann, and Franklin Alsobrook and Judith Ann, defendants in the above cause, reside without the limits of the State, publication is ordered notifying them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment given *pro confesso*.

JNO. W. COLE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
40-6w

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

In Equity.

Fall Term, A. D., 1866.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in the above cause, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Market House, in the City of Wilmington, on the 20th day of December, 1866, the following tracts of land situate in the county aforesaid, viz: Beginning at a large cypress on the edge of Black Swamp, running thence West 4, 40 poles to a stake, thence North 50 poles to a pine, thence South 88 poles to a pine, Montgomery's corner; thence West, 206 poles to a stake; thence West 25 poles to a stake; thence West 36 poles to a black gum on a small branch; thence North 15 degs., West to a stake formerly a pine known as a pine; thence North 47 degs., West 148 poles to stake; thence North 31 degs., East 108 poles to a pine; thence North 25 degs., West 88 poles to a pine on the edge of a swamp, and in front of Black River swamp; thence East, East 100 poles to a stake in or near the said Black Swamp; thence direct to the beginning.

Another tract beginning at a black gum, on the edge of said black gum, on the West side of Black Swamp, at the run of said swamp; thence running a Westwardly course along a line of trees to a stake on the West side of the road leading from the crossing place of Black Swamp to Rockfish mill; thence a Southwardly course along the West side of said road along Montgomery's line to the corner of said fence; then a West course in a straight line to a marked pine foot of Montgomery's new road; thence a Southwardly course to Montgomery's three pines, known as the old Atkinson Corner; thence to the said Montgomery's or Daniel Atkinson's to the run of Black Swamp; thence down said Swamp to the beginning—all above described belong to the estate of Montgomery, deceased. The said tracts will be sold upon the following terms: One-third purchase money cash, the balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, from date, the purchaser giving bonds with approved securities for the deferred payments.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.
37-dlt-wot

S. T.--1860--X.

THE EFFECTS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLESOME weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, distress after eating, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer it is universally celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are recommended by the highest medical authority and warranted to produce an immediate effect. They are exceedingly pure, and must supercede all other articles as a healthy, gentle stimulant in all cases to

Strengthen and invigorate,
Create healthy appetite,
Accommodate to change of water and diet,
Prevent effects of dissipation and late hours,
Regulate the system and enliven the mind,
Prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever,
Purify the breath and acidity of the stomach,
Prevent Dyspepsia and Constipation,
Prevent Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus,
Relieve Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache,
Give tone, strong, the languid brilliancy of nature's great restorer, and, in fact the celebrated Calisaya bark, sassafras, roots and herbs, all perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For certificates and testimonials around bottles. Examine every bottle, see the accumulated metal cap over the cork, and green label for exportation. See descriptive circular around

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
12-1y

SANGER, SANPELT & CO.,

NO. 2 HALL STREET, NEW YORK,

EXPORTERS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c. Will be forwarded to us by Railroad to Wilmington, Del., or by Sailing Vessels to Southerland, of Wilmington, N. C., and such charges. All consignments, with or without advances, will receive prompt attention.

W. M. SANGER.
2-3m

WILLINGTON & MONROE,

FACTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give personal attention to all consignments left to their care.

25-wly

J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 27 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Have Warehouses foot of Walnut St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Provisions, &c., &c., either for Sale or Forwarding Merchandise.

w 1 tf

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Those who wish to Purchase any Article

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OR

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

WILL CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

That the subscriber is a resident in this city, and largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of Clothing.

That he has a longer experience in the trade in this City than any House having been established in 1836. Possessing these advantages, he is enabled to sell a superior article as low as the inferior Clothing. Call at

No. 21 MARKET STREET,

and examine an elegant stock of the most fashionable ready made Clothing, at moderate prices.

MUNSON & CO.
49-d1t—43-w1t

RE-INTERMENT OF ASHBY.

BY COLONEL M. D. HALL, ELEVENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY.

Make room for the solemn pageant,
Give way to the mournful bier!
And let us lay our hero down
In our chosen sepulchre!
For we come in robes of sorrow,
Bowed with the weight of pain,
To commit to the cold, autumnal mould
The bones of Ashby slain.

Not in triumphant array we come,
With martial pomp complete,
No cannon peals the requiem grand,
For the warrior's burial meet;
The arms with his glory lustrous
With the rusts of defeat are dim,
No sabre salutes, no carbine trail,
In the hands that struck with him!

We may not mourn our peerless one
With the victor's soothing pride,
We feel too sadly the poignant truth
In vain—in vain—he died!
And his brothers in deeds of warfare
Resign to a gentler hand
The solace dear of honoring here
The foremost of all their band.

But, oh! there is yet a triumph
Defeat has ne'er o'ertaxed,
And a pride that chivalry loves to boast
And that none may dare disown!
The wreath of renown—he hath it,
He hath won the victor's crown,
Tho' the cause is dead for which he bled,
And its flag to the dust dragged down.

He sleeps in the sod he has shaken off,
With the might of a giant's blow,
As o'er it he led his squadron's fierce
On the heels of the flying foe!
It is rich with the blood of heroes
Who for it their lives did yield,
As true and brave as e'er found grave
On the battle's gory field!

The lordly summits around him
Will cherish his mighty name,
And the glorious rivers that bind their base,
Is linked with his deathless fame:
From the crest of the grand Alleghanies
To where the Shenandoah flows,
Not a hill nor stream but in the gleam
Of the glory he lent them glows!

He needs no marble to tell his deeds,
On every scene around,
In the hearts of a noble people
His epitaph is found;
'Twill endure while in their serried ranks,
Virginia's mountains stand,
Or while on earth one patriot dares
To die for his native land!

Here, then, on the grave of the Flower of knights
Our fairest flowers shall bloom,
Assured that ne'er had a fallen knight
A more befitting tomb,
Let him rest in the Valley he battled for,
In the land he loved so well,
On the breast of the earth that gave him birth
And her brightest hope lost when he fell!

OLD MUSIC.

Back from the misty realms of Time,
Back from the years agone,
Faintly we catch the ringing rhyme,
And hear the melody and chime
Of olden songs, of strains sublime,
Like carol of birds at dawn.

And ever we hear them, soft and low,
Harping their music sweet,
Songs that we loved in the long ago,
Rippling their liquid ebb and flow,
Drifting their cadence to and fro,
Like the fall of fairy feet.

Some faces our hearts will ever hold,
Some smiles we may remember yet,
There were flowing locks like the sunset's gold,
There were parted lips of Cupid's mould,
And the songs they sang can ne'er grow old,
For our hearts can ne'er forget.

The tunes that the voice of girlhood sung,
The chords that we loved full well
When hopes were buoyant, hearts were young,
When fairy bells in the flower-cups rung,
And ever fell from a maiden's tongue,
The words of witching spell.

Ah, wel-la-day! 'tis a sorry part,
Which I may not tell again,
'Twas a happiness too sweet to last:
The heavy clods on her grave are cast,
And her voice is stilled, and above her falls,
Falls the Summer rain!

NEWS ITEMS.

A young "blood" in a crack London regiment has lost a million of dollars recently in gambling.

Jeff. and Joseph Davis's plantations have been leased to an association of colored men.—*Forney's Press.*

The author of "Ecce Homo" has at last been found in Professor Seeley, of University College, London.

Most of the clergymen of Norwich Connecticut, have signed a circular protesting against funerals on Sunday.

There are 80,337 pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia. The cost of the schools last year was $2,029,405.

Bonnets in Paris are now a mere leaf.—Bird plumage is used to trim dresses, and waists are as short as husbands pockets.

Colonel Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, is a candidate for the office of Adjutant and Inspector General of Alabama.

In the Supreme Court Chambers of New York, a case is now being tried to determine what constitutes "a man of color."

The London *Times* says that New York is the handsomest and will some day be one of the largest cities in the world.

A man named Parkerson, who shot the seducer of his daughter in Jasper county, Indiana, has been tried for murder and acquitted.

It is stated that the cotton frauds under the examination of the Retrenchment Committee are daily assuming a prodigious character.

General Grant, it is said, is overwhelmed with applications from officers of the late volunteer force for appointments in the regular army.

A Pennsylvania paper says that Dan Rice, the showman, has been offered a thousand dollars a week and expenses paid to lecture during the winter.

The committee in charge of the representation of California at the Paris Exposition has reported against the contribution of a section of the big tree.

At the rate of progress we have made for forty years past the population of the United States will be over one hundred millions in the year 1900.

Henry Ward Beecher is writing a story for Bonner's *Ledger*, which will begin to appear in January. Cleverness in fiction has always marked Beecher.

The Southern Review is the title of a quarterly, the publication of which is to be commenced in Baltimore about January 1st, 1867, Professor Bledsoe editor.

A French magazine of the fashions has been interdicted in Spain, on the ground that the pictures of the dresses worn in Paris at the present day are indecent.

There was a considerable fall of snow in various parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota on Thursday. At Lake City, Winona, and St. Paul there was good sleighing on Wednesday.

The New York *Herald* favors Greeley because it wants one United States Senator who can keep sober during the long night sessions, and who will avoid Forney's "Bourbon bottle."

MANURES.

The improvement of our system of agriculture, and the enrichment of our soils is one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of our people. Heretofore our farmers have bent nearly all their energies to the cultivation of large farms, almost wholly neglecting their improvement. Their system seems to have been to exhaust one field and then clear another. The result is the vast number of fields which we see everywhere thrown out of cultivation and washing into gullies. A continuance of this system will ruin the best country in the world. Our large farms should be cut up into small ones, and our farmers should turn their attention to the making of manures. In this way in the course of time, much of the worn out lands of our country may be reclaimed, or at least we may retain and improve by this means, and by the aid of immigration, all those now in cultivation. In this connection we would recommend to our readers the following practical suggestions from Prof. Jackson's Agriculture and Diary of Husbandry:

By repeated cropping, the best soils become exhausted of their fertile properties, while naturally indifferent soils require the administration of certain qualities, before they will yield a due return to the labors of the husbandman. There are, no doubt, soils so naturally rich in some parts of the world, that though used for twenty or more years in growing successive grain crops, they show no indication of impoverishment; yet even these must in time be exhausted, and therefore, in all circumstances, manures or artificial fertilizers, require the consideration of the husbandman. In our own country they are of the first importance.

Manures are of two classes, both of which have distinctive characters, and perform different offices in the economy of vegetation. The first of these, to which we now propose to call the reader's attention, comprehends all animal and vegetable decomposing matter, and is principally employed in feeding the plant, augmenting its size, and sustaining the vital energy.

The animal and vegetable manures, which are putressent in their nature, are foremost in importance and dignity. They consist of certain elementary parts of animal and vegetable substances, elaborated by a natural chemical process in the course of the decomposition or decay of the bodies. The excrementitious matter, or dung of all animals, is no other than the remains of the vegetable or animal food which has been received into the stomach, undergone there a partial dissolution, and been thrown out as unserviceable for the further nutriment of the system. From this universal decay of organized matter, and its conversion into fluids and gases, it would seem that animal and vegetable substances, and excrementitious matter, are resolvable into each other, and are only different parts of the same original principles. The essential elements of them all are hydrogen, carbon and oxygen, either alone, or in some cases united with nitrogen. Conveyed by liquids or most substances into the ground, these elements are sought for as nourishment by the roots of plants, and so form the constituent principles of a new vegetation. Inasmuch as flesh consists of a greater concentration of these original elements than vegetables, the manure produced by carnivorous animals (man included) is always more strong in proportion to its bulk than that discharged by animals who live only on herbage. Experience fully proves that all animal and vegetable manures are but varieties of one kind of principles; their actual shape and appearance being of much less consequence than the degree of strength in which these principles reside in them.

Whatever be the value of the elementary principles of manures, practically they are of no use as a manure till they are disengaged by putrefaction. Putrefaction or decomposition is a beneficient and necessary principle in nature. If the animal or vegetable substance do not putrefy or decay, its of no more use in the ground than a stone. For the sake of illustration, take a piece of peat. It is an inert vegetable mass, composed of successive layers of vegetation, and preserved from putrefaction by water, and certain antiseptic qualities in its substance. As it exists in this preserved condition, it is valueless as a manure; it can form only an unfermented and living dung-hill. But when we remove it from its native bog, expose it to the atmosphere, and artificially bring on decomposition, or destruction of the living fibre, its character is at once changed, and we realize what may possibly be a nutrious manure.

It may be further observed, that putrefaction is in every instance produced by the elementary principles being set at liberty either in a fluid or volatile state. If a quantity of stable-dung be piled into a heap, and freely exposed to all varieties of weather, it soon heaps and emits a stream of vapor, which is often visible as a cloud over it. These vapors, and also the odors which it sends forth, are gases escaping, and the heap is constantly diminishing in weight and volume; at the end of six months, if there have been alternate moisture and warmth, not above a fourth of the original essential material remains to be spread on the field; there may be in appearance nearly as much substance, but it is comparatively of little value—the real manure is gone, and what remains is little better than a mass of unputrefied rubbish.

It may be safely averred, that no principle connected with agriculture is so little understood or thought of, as that which has been now mentioned. We therefore crave the most earnest attention to it by every reader of these pages. Generally speaking, the excrementitious matters thrown to the dung-hill are treated with perfect indifference as to the effects of exposure and drainage away in the form of liquids. It cannot be too strongly stated that this is a gross abuse in farming, which cannot be too speedily remedied. The putrescent steam contains the very essence of the manure, and should either be scrupulously confined within the limits of the dung-hill, or conveyed to fresh vegetable or earthly matter, that it may impart its nutritive qualities.

The earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putre faction, whether in solids or liquids. It is remarked, that the odor proceeding from the dissolution of organized matter never rises through the ground to assail the nostrils. A strongly dunged field, after being ploughed, sown and harrowed, sends forth a healthful and refreshing smell—a proof that all the putrid vapors, which would otherwise annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poor earth can be enriched in a very high degree by mere exposure to the gases of putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have become impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues.

A knowledge of this important truth has led to the practice of making compost dung-heaps, in which the valuable liquids and gases of different kinds of manure are absorbed by earth, or some other substance, and the whole brought into the condition of an active manure for the fields. Hitherto, it has been customary to speak of dung-hills, but there ought to be no such objects. The collection of manure from a barn-yard and offices, should form a *dung-pit*, not a *dung-hill*; and the manner of making and managing the contents of this pit on the best principles is well worthy our consideration.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

The situation of the dung-pit should be near the stables and cow-houses, and placed so low that all streams of urine from them should flow at once into it, so that nothing be lost. It may be three or four feet deep, and of size proportionate to the stock of cattle usually kept by the farmer. It is not necessary that it should be built round with a wall, or have a perpendicular descent, as it may slope gently inwards and deepen gradually towards the centre. It should, if possible, be covered by a roof to prevent the action of the sun. If the bottom found firm, impervious, and capable of containing the juices, no further trouble is requisite, and the work is complete; in many instances however, it will be necessary to first puddle with clay, and then line the bottom with flag stones. Into this pit, earth, with refuse straw, should be brought, and strewed over the bottom and sloping sides to the thickness of from nine to twelve inches, and this will form an inferior layer to absorb all that portion of the liquid manure which naturally runs to the bottom. The pit is now prepared to receive all kinds of animal manure, which when brought, should always be laid evenly over the surface. In Scotland, such dung-pits are common, and in the course of accumulation, a young or wintering stock of cattle is allowed to go at large upon the whole; the animals being at the same time fed on a proper allowance of straw. Care is also taken to mix, in laying on, the dung brought from the cow-house, stable and piggeries, so that the rich excrement of the well-fed animals may be incorporated with that of a poor description from others. It is likewise of the utmost importance, though too frequently neglected, to convey to the pit the entire liquid refuse of the barn-yard, provided the quantity be not so great as to make it advisable to have a separate pit for its reception.

It is customary to cart away the material of the dung pit at convenient opportunities, (usually during the frosts in winter) to a place in the fields, near where it is to be used, and there pile it up in a quadrangular heap of about four feet in height. It may, however, be stated, that for want of attention to principles already explained, such dung-heaps, by exposure for months to the weather, must lose some of their valuable properties. In every instance, the dung-heap in the fields should be placed in a hollow situation, with a substratum of earth, and should have a scattering of a few inches of earth over it and around the sides, to keep in the volatile gases.

When the dung-pit has been thus emptied, it may again be progressively filled as before, and when it is carted out in any of the spring months, it will be found necessary to turn it once, or oftener, for the purpose of accelerating the decomposition of the strawy part of the mass.

In some parts of Yorkshire the farmers make their cattle eat a great part of the straw, and in Norfolk they convert nearly the whole of the straw into manure, by treading and laying it out to rot. No system is considered so impoverishing to the land, in the latter county, as that of giving straw for food, instead of applying it as manure. A medium course is doubtless the most approved, when it can be conveniently carried into effect. Cattle getting straw for both food and litter, will consume nearly three-fifths of it as food, and there will still remain a sufficient quantity to mix for manure; but if fed wholly on straw, although a large dung-hill may be produced, it will be found of less value.

When cattle get a proportion of turnips, and eat half of the straw, leaving the other half as litter, the manure will be pretty good. If they are in the course of being fattened upon turnips, or other food producing laxdung and much urine, they will require three-fifths of straw for litter, and these proportions will produce good manure.—Ferns, thistles ragweeds and other rank growing plants, before coming into seed, by being mixed in the dung-hill will make a good augmentation to it.

We have been led to recommend the formation of dug-pits on the plan stated, both from a general conviction of their adaptation to the required purpose, and examination of one constructed on the premises of an eminent agriculturalist, the late Mr. Johnstone, of Hillhouse, a few miles west from Edinburg. Mr. Johnstone at one period had eighty cows, and the quantity of urine produced by them presented strong inducements for him to collect and apply it in the most economic method possible. He therefore dug out a dung-pit at a much lower level than the cow houses, and the bottom of it was paved with stones. The plan pursued is to lay a good depth of earth, or more generally moss, in the bottom; at the mouth from which the carts take away the manure, a large quantity of earth is also laid, so that it may retain the fluid running towards the corner part of the pit. All the dung of the premises is regularly spread in the pit, and the urine, with other liquid refuse, is conducted in wooden pipes direct to the pit, by which none escapes in gutters. Besides there is a large reservoir to receive the overplus liquid, when the dung and earth in the pit have been sufficiently saturated. Nothing in fact, is allowed to be lost. When the dung is carted to the fields to form heaps for future use, it is there treated in a corresponding style of economy, on purpose to retain the moisture and fertilizing gasses.

As straw is the basis of farm yard dung care should be taken to have it cut as close to the ground as possible; for it is evident that a few inches more of straw will ultimately increase the size of the dung-heap. It is calculated that for every ton of straw, three tons of farm yard dung may be obtained, if properly managed. The weight of straw per acre runs from one to one and a half tons; and on average of the different crops, about four tons of dung may be obtained from this. An acre of good turnips, with an adequate proportion of straw, is calculated to make upwards of sixteen cart loads of dung; ten cart loads, however, may be taken as a large average for these crops. Thus it may be presumed that two acres will manure one, and the land, without assuming any very great degree of fertility, should yield at least four tons of manure per acre. If due care be taken to add to this gatherings from the roads, and from refuse of every kind the amount should be nearly sufficient for a full supply of manure once during every course of the four year's system of agriculture.

In applying the manure, particular attention should be paid to free the land from weeds and stones, and properly to pulverize it: for it is only when in this state that manure will mix well with the earth. The time for manuring most common is at the conclusion of fallowing, or before the sowing of the following crops. If the land is manured alone from the produce of the farm, ten or twelve tons per acre will be the most than can be allowed, if the management be a regular course of white and green crops. It will be found more advantageous to apply manure in smaller quantities at short intervals. At whatever time the dung is applied, it should in the first place be scattered evenly over the land, and ploughed in as speedily as possible. Every instant in which it lies expose to the air, it is losing its value.

The Howard Amendment—Letter from Ex-Governor Swain, of North Carolina, to Governor Perry, of South Carolina.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Nov. 19th, 1866.

My Dear Sir:—

I have received and read with the attention it deserves, the copy of your letter of the 26th ult., to Charles W. Woodward, Esq.

Your analysis of the Howard amendment is so clear, and the objections you present to its adoption so forcible, that there is little necessity for farther discussion—none indeed, for those who understand the peculiar condition of the state of affairs at the South. The great obstacle at present, to a perpetual and perfect union, is the want of accurate information at the North of the true condition and feelings of the Southern people. I am satisfied that the framers of the amendment, if they really knew, as statesmen ought to know those for whom they legislate, would not for a moment urge its adoption, much less insist upon it as a *sine qua non*. The third section proposes a double disfranchisement of nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina.

I do not overstate the case when I assume that not one-tenth of those who would be regarded as falling within the range of selection under a system of unrestricted suffrage, are eligible to office under the State or Federal government. While all who gave aid or comfort to the insurgents, no matter to how great or small an extent, have the right to vote, it is the right to vote not for the men of their choice, but for persons selected from that tenth of the community, who, as a general rule, without any reference to political opinions, have no paramount claims to consideration—mental or moral. My acquaintance with prominent men throughout the State is perhaps as general as that of any other citizens, and yet I do not know of a single instance in any one of the congressional districts of a person who can honestly take the test oath, who in 1860 would have regarded himself or was considered by others as one of the number who might reasonably aspire to a seat in the National Councils. Is it any evidence of a want of loyalty to decline acceptance of such a system of suffrage?

It might seem strange if, instead of the privilege of a selection from the tenth of our own, we were allowed to vote for citizens of other States to represent us. For one, I could name a score of citizens of other States of the American Union, of either political party, for whom I would much more willingly vote than for any one in this Congressional district who can give the evidence of loyalty required by the test oath.

Suppose the third section adopted, how many voters would avail themselves of what has hitherto been considered the inestimable right of suffrage? Not more than half the voters participated in the last election for members of the Legislature and Governor. A smaller proportion, and that not always the most discreet, would attend the polls, and the portion of the tithes selected would not always be the most discreet and intelligent of those eligible to office.—One thing is very certain, those most apt to secure a majority of votes under such a system, would be those least loyal *in profession and devotion* to the Union, and the most objectionable to those who have been its most earnest advocates in times of its greatest peril.

I will not do the committee of fifteen the injustice to suppose that the majority desired the adoption of a basis of suffrage for the South that would insure the selection of the least loyal of the small proportion of those eligible to office, yet such would be the inevitable result; and therefore I repeat that I do not believe that the author of the amendment, Judge Howard, would himself desire its adoption, if he was accurately acquainted with our condition.

It is not very difficult to decide the character of our representation if this rule shall be forced upon us. Let us enquire for a moment who will be excluded. Take your State for an example. From early life to the present time I have had opportunities to know something of your leading men.—I knew Mr. Pettigrew personally—met him in Charleston in February, 1861—corresponded with him during the entire period of the war, and to within two or three weeks of his death—regarded him when living and venerate him now that he is no more, as one of the ablest and purest men I have ever known. I cannot say that if he was alive he could not take the test oath, but I can affirm with great confidence, that under no circumstances would he do it.

My personal knowledge of you extends through nearly half a century. We were school-mates and intimate friends in early life, and at all subsequent periods I have been familiar with your history. Without entering into any details that might be offensive to your delicacy, I can say with confidence that investigation would establish the fact beyond controversy, that from the first avowal of nullification by Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to General Hamilton, until the secession of your State no member of the committee, not even excepting Senator Johnson of Maryland, had ever been placed in circumstances that required or admittted the constant, unflinching, hazardous devotion to the Union, and opposition to nullification and secession which has characterized the whole course of your political life President Johnson, in 1829–30 (I believe,) resided in Laurens, the adjoining district to Greenville in your State, and few persons beyond the limits of South Carolina are as familiar as he, or sympathized as deeply as he, in the conflicts which you waged during so many years in behalf of the Union. You cannot take the oath, and what I affirm in relation to those in North Carolina who can, will not apply with less force to South Carolina. You have no honest and competent men who can submit to a test of loyalty which is in my estimation, as clearly unconstitutional as inexpedient.

And yet we are told, no doubt honestly on the part of many who say so, that a range of confiscation which has no parallel in the history of civilization since the days of William the Conqueror, is a mild punishment for Confederate treason. The descendants of Shay revolutionists, Whiskey insurrectionists and Hatford Conventionalists can afford to be merciful, if not magnanimous. We are assured, moreover, with equal honesty and sincerity, that Southern statesmen should consent to exclusion from office with exultation as affording an opportunity to open the way to office and emolument to those who, under other circumstances, would never have been thought of by themselves or others in connection with official station.

John Quincy Adams, you may remember, entertained and expressed, on a memorable occasion, very different sentiments. When, with a view to censure Mr. Webster a Pennsylvania representative offered a resolution, calling upon the President for information as to the manner in which the secret service fund had been expended, Mr. Adams expressed his willingness to vote for it if the member would avow that his purpose was to impeach Mr. Webster as Secretary of State. In reply to the suggestion that Mr. Webster was not then in office and not subject to impeachment, Mr. Adams remarked, in substance, that he understood the Constitution very differently,; that he had now arrived at the time of life that, with the exception of the station he then held, he had nothing to expect or desire at the hands of his countrymen; but that he had filled the highest office in their gift, and that for any malfeasance in office he was still amenable to impeachment, and a punishment that he would regard as *worse than death, disqualification to hold office*. That sentence is proposed to be passed upon you, under an amendment of the Constitution, adopted with about as much regard to the spirit of the mode pointed out in that instrument as would characterize an impeachment of our friend Governor Graham, for some misdemeanor yet to be discovered, committed while Secretary of the Navy, without a preliminary finding by the House of Representatives as the great inquest of the nation. I hazard little in saying that if you and he had been admitted to your seats in the Senate a wiser scheme of adjustment would have been adopted, and one much more favorable to the true Union men of the South than the Howard amendment.

I am with great respect and esteem,

Your friend,
D. L. SWAIN,

Hon. B. F. PERRY, Greenville, S. C.

State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1866.

The N. C. State Agricultural Society met this evening, in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 7 o'clock.

The President, Dr. W. R. Holt, took the chair, and after adverting to the sad causes which had interrupted the annual meeting of the Society and the State Fairs for the past six years, he congratulated the Society upon its present meeting, and spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to meet them again, and the importance of renewed and united efforts, to foster the interests of the Society and restore it to its former prosperity and usefulness. Every man, woman and child in the State, was more immediately interested in the success of the Society than at any former period, and he hoped there would be a corresponding interest manifested by all, and that every county in the State would form auxiliary Societies, and be represented hereafter in our annual meetings.—He suggested that measures should be adopted to secure that object, the restoration of the Fair grounds now occupied by the military authorities of the United States, and a sufficient sum to put them in order, and to insure the usual aid extended by the State, viz: $1,500.

There not being a quorum present, on motion of Major. R. S. Tucker, the by-law requiring annual members to pay $2 was suspended, and all present were invited to become members of the Society, with the privilege of paying the fee at the next annual Fair. A large number responded.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox, all the old officers were re-elected by acclamation.

President, Dr. W. R. Holt; Vice Presidents, Dr. E. A. Grudup, S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridgers and W. B. Wadsworth; Treasurer, Fab. J. Hutchins; Recording Secretary, P. F. Pescud.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive committee, viz: Gen. W. R. Cox, Maj. R. S. Tucker, J. W. B. Watson, David Hinton, W. R. Pool, D. M. Barringer, of Wake, Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell, Thos. Walton, of Burke, P. E. Smith, of Halifax and J. L. Bridgers of Edgecombe.

The following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Maj. R. S. Tucker, a committee of five were appointed to confer with the military authorities and to request them to restore the Fair grounds to the Society. Committee, Messrs. Tucker, K. P. Battle, Russ, Cox and W. D. Jones.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield a committee of five gentlemen were appointed to correspond with the President of the several railroads, in the state, on the necessity and importance of reducing the freights on Fertilizers and agricultural implements to the lowest rate practicable, and to report the result as soon as possible to the Executive committee for publication. Committee, Messrs. S. S. Royster, J. D. Whitford, D. M. Barringer, R. S. Tucker and J. M. Towles.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield,

Resolved, That the Executive committee be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the County Courts in the State, urging them to have their respective counties represented at the annual meetings of the Society by one or more delegates.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject of producing Fertilizers in the State, to be sold to the farmer at a fair remuneration. Committee—Messrs. G. W. Whitfield, D. M. Barringer and J. L. Bridgers.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox,

Resolved, That after the committee appointed by the President, to confer with the United States authorities, in relation to the Fair Grounds, shall have reported to him, that the same are ready to be re-occupied by the Society, that he appoint two or more discreet and energetic persons in each county, to canvass their counties for the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for putting the grounds in proper condition.

Resolved, That these parties be requested to report to the Treasurer of this Society (F. J. Hutchins,) as early as practicable, the success of their efforts.

The Society were entertained by interesting addresses from the following gentlemen, viz: The President, Dr. Holt, on the cultivation of the *Grasses*—Improved Mowing Apparatus and other Agricultural Machinery, which he has used with Abundant success.

Gen. Cox urged the importance of united and increased efforts—a liberal contribution of time and money to re-establish the Society and make it the pride of the State. He pledged $50.

Maj. J. P. H. Russ made some remarks in that happy manner peculiar to him, on the pleasure it afforded him to see the Society rejuvenated and re-established on a firm basis, and also pledged $50.

Mr. Woodard said old Edgecombe would rejoice to learn the State Society was re-organized, and arrangements would be made to have an annual Fair at the appointed time, and that no county in the State felt a deeper interest in the success of the Society, or would make more liberal donations to insure it. He also pleged $50.

Mr. G. B. Harris made an extended speech on the folly of any longer relying upon negro labor in the cultivation of the soil, the establishing of manufacturing establishments and the building up of our towns and cities, and urged upon the Society the great necessity and importance of offering inducements to foreigners and other white laborers, to settle in our State, and he hoped measures would be instituted at once to induce them to come without delay.

The Society was much interested in the remarks of Mr. G. W. Whitfield on the subject of Fertilizers, and the necessity of urging the Railroad Companies to put down the price of transportation on them and farming implements. He alluded to the vast amount of shells and salt on our coast, which, at a trifling expense, could be converted into rich manure at a smaller cost, than much that was imported into the State at a higher price. He hoped that gentlemen of enterprise would seriously consider the subject and report the success of their experiments at a very early day.

Hon. D. M. Barringer enlivened the meeting with some very appropriate remarks in which he exhibited unabated zeal and interest in the welfare of the Society.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion of Maj. Russ, adjourned to meet on 18th October, 1867.

W. R. HOLT, President.

P. F. PESCUD, Secretary.

The papers of the State will please publish.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Methodist Protestant Church.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The N. C. Conference, of the M. P. Church, held its forty-first session at Salem Church, Alamance county, commencing on Wednesday, 7th Nov. 1866, and closing on Tuesday night, 14th.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1866-7.

President—John L Michaux
Buncombe circuit—J P Fuller, supt
Paint Mountain circuit—N J Roberts, supt
McDowell circuit—R R Brookshier, supt
Green River mission—L M Nolen, supt
Catawba circuit—Jas Deans, supt
Mecklenburg circuit—Jno L Swain, supt
Monroe circuit—J S Dunn supt
Mocksville circuit—Geo E Hunt, asst
Iredell circuit—Z C Lineberry, supt
Yadkin circuit—R W Pegram, supt
Winston circuit—T H P gram, supt
Guilford circuit—R R Michaux, supt
Haw River circuit—A W Lineberry supt
Orange circuit—W C Kennett supt
Alamance circuit—H W Peoples supt
Asheboro circuit—C F Harris supt
Randolph circuit—F S Dotson supt
Chatham circuit—W Heath supt
Orange circuit—A Gray, supt
Granville circuit—J Hall supt
North Granville circuit—W Mc[illegible]
Halifax circuit—W H Wills, supt
Tar River circuit—C A Dickens, supt
Roanoke circuit—John Paris, supt
Albermarle circuit—R H Wills, supt
Columbia mission—J H Gilbreath, supt
Stanly mission—A J Laughlin, supt
Scuppernong mission—Not supplied
Fayetteville mission—Not supplied
Starks Mills mission—L P J Harris supt
W F Gray, A C Harris, J C Deans and J H Page, left without appointment at their request.
A M Lowe, and M C Heptinstall left in hands of the President.

The following are the delegates to the Montgomery Convention:

Ministerial—W H Wills, A Gray, John Paris, C F Harris T H Pegram, J L Michaux, A W Lineberry, W McB Roberts, W C Kennett.

Laymen—Dr M C Whitaker, G J Cherry, Dr L W Batchelor, John F Harris, W A Coe, D M Lee, H Walser, S V Dickens, W D Trotter.

JESSE H PAGE,
Secretary of Convention.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. H. Dally, Mr. CHARLES DRAYTON to Miss GEORGIE OSGOOD.

On Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, on the 20th inst., by J. M. Alderman, Esq., ROBERT A. HENRY, Esq., to Miss ANN J. BLAND.

In this city on the 29th Nov., 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton. Mr. CHARLES J. SMITH, of Norfolk, Va., to Miss SALLIE V., eldest daughter of Rev. John D. Elwell.

OBITUARY.

DAVID RIGGSBY GORNTO died at his residence, on Myrtle Grove Sound, 10 miles from Wilmington, November 7, 1866, of phneumonia, in his 53d year.

He had served the Lord, in the M. E. Church South, more than 25 years.

He comforted his wife, saying: "Our parting is not forever." His only child had gone to Heaven before him—a little over six years.

"Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Liberal and useful—his place will be hard to fill. H:S PASTOR.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

The President's Message.

The second message to the Congress of the United States, or, more properly speaking, to the Congress composed of members from the North-eastern and Western States, was read in both houses on Monday the 3d inst., and we lay the document before our readers in this number of the Journal. The message is what may be termed short, but at the same time, Mr. Johnson reviews the condition of the country in a very plain and conclusive manner. In fact, we do not well conceive how he could have said less in regard to the duties of Congress relative to the Southern States.

We have no room to go into an analysis of the message, and can only recommend its careful perusal of our readers.

Our Relations to the Negro.

We are now brought to consider another subject relating to the negro's condition; and one upon which his usefulness in the broad field of Southern industry will very greatly depend. The Legislature is now in session, and we feel confident that in devising laws for his government, that body will not let escape its mature consideration the principal means by which the negro may be improved in his own condition, and thereby made a more useful member of the community. With this conviction, we deem it not out of time to present, briefly, some views upon the men of the South taking hold of the negro's education.

Under our former system, when every necessary want of the slave was provided for without his exercising any forethought, no mental development was required, beyond what was acquired in the every day practice of that industry which was exacted and enforced by the master. The incentive which influenced the master provided efficiently for the slave. Those relations no longer exist. The negro, in his ignorance, is left to rely upon his own resources; and without the capacity to comprehend his condition, must necessarily deteriorate into a worse state, unless assisted to understand the necessity for improved, continued and systematic labor on his part.—We are convinced that it is our duty to be his instructors in those useful branches of industry for which his capacity fits him.

A large portion of the adults have been instructed by actual experience in the practical manual of farm labor. Another part have been well taught the duties of domestics, and a small number have acquired a slight proficiency in the arts of craftsmen. With all of these but little can be done, more than to so guide and influence them by wise counsel and kind treatment, under the restraint of wholesome laws, to pursue for the future those avocations for which their past experience has fitted them. Every effort should be made to this end; for upon our success in this direction, will depend the prosperity of both white and black for the next generation. But from the young we may look for a greater result if we apply ourselves in time to a proper development of their capacities. These ought to be taken at once, and under some wise system universally applied—shown the necessity for earnest effort on their part to acquire that practical knowledge which is necessary for self-support, and to exhibit to them the benefits to be derived from enlightened industry. Besides, we should feel that, unless guided by moral and intellectual truths, they will inevitably imbibe vice from every source. We should not permit them to become the victims of unscrupulous mercinaries, who ostensibly come among them to do a work of noble benevolence, but who, in reality, are either striving for self-aggrandizement, or else are the tools of party passion, whose work must result in utter ruin to the negro and in incalculable injury to us.

There is no branch of the useful arts in which the negro may not be instructed with great benefit to him and with equal advantage to us. Our laborers are almost exclusively from that class. Our mechanics from the same source are largely in the majority; true, they are but poor representatives generally of their trades, but it should be our task to see that the coming generation shall reach to that perfection of which it is capable. For the future we must look for the supply to come from the same source—whence else can it flow? Reason tells us all this, and interest impresses it in terms which must not be disregarded.

The negro has commended himself to us by long service as a slave, and generally by cheerful and faithful labor; and during a protracted struggle, in which he was taught to believe that all his interests were involved on the opposing side, he remained, in most instances, the same faithful and obedient creature of our wishes; exhibiting in numberless cases a devoted attachment to the master and his family, which no temptatfon could shake. Since obtaining his freedom, as a general rule, he has borne himself with a propriety which was unexpected, and from which the incentives of malignant enemies have not been able to force him. That many have committed grievous wrongs, all admit, but let us not forget all the past; and let us not be oblivious to duty and justice.

We have not forgotten our duty to the suffering whites, whose many privations our pen is unable to depict. For them, we say, do all that gratitude, honor and ability permit, and do not let pass uncared for the dependent ones of our fallen heroes.—We have them before us in all that we advocate, and not for one instant is their welfare disregarded in what we urge.

In presenting this subject, it is not asked that the negro become a beneficiary upon the public purse. He is able to work, and he will be ready and willing to pay for the care we may bestow in our efforts to advance him in his line of usefulness. We desire to impress all with the necessity and propriety of doing this work ourselves, and in not permitting our enemies to divert this element of strength and utility into an engine of malice and destruction. It may be said that all our efforts will end without fruition; but we have no right *so* to conclude until the result shall determine it.

The negro will acquire information for good or ill, or he will relapse into barbarism. It must rest with us whether he becomes a profitable member of society, a vicious disturber of every civil and moral obligation, or a savage barbarian.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

General Amnesty—Railroad Schemes before the Legislature—Work Houses—Election of Counsellors of State—U. S. Senator—Rumors in Regard to Federal Matters, &c.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3d, 1866.

Dear Journal:—Many subjects of important legislation have been introduced during the past week, but none have been finally acted upon. Between the Senatorial election and resolutions and discussions upon a *sine die* adjournment, the week has been almost consumed. The House, indeed, has passed a bill "granting a General Amnesty and Pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States Armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina," which is now on the hands of the Judiciary committee of the Senate. The bill will most probably become a law. Its title indicates its object and meaning, and it would be sent for publication, but the Senate may amend it in some particular. As enrolled, it will be forwarded.

The subject of railroads is the great question of public interest. Finance and taxation are quiet as yet, waiting the publication of the Revenue bill and report of the Public Treasurer, which will not be laid on the desks of members until to-morrow. But the railroads are in full blast. The officials of every railroad in the State, built, in course of construction, or proposed, save the two roads running North and South through Wilmington, have been in attendance upon the session of the General Assembly since its meeting. I am glad to say that a proper spirit is manifested to encourage all the works where completion will develop the great wealth and resources of the State.

The Western North Carolina Railroad, in a bill introduced by Mr. Avery, the attentive and intelligent Senator from Burke, asks that the Public Treasurer be authorized, that whenever it becomes his duty, under the acts of previous General Assemblies, to issue to this corporation bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars or more, to mortgage an equal amount of the stock which the State now holds in the North Carolina Railroad, as collateral security.—Also asks the privilege of making a mortgage of all its property for the payment of bonds to run for thirty years.

Mr. McKay, one of the Commoners from the county of Cumberland, has introduced a bill in the House to enable the Western Railroad to complete its road from the Coalfields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad. This bill authorizes the Public Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, being the amount the said Western Railroad Company is indebted to the State, to be paid in the bonds of this Company, which the Treasurer now holds, and with the surrender of the bonds the mortgage now held by the State be cancelled. And also, authorizing a mortgage to be made upon the road.

Mr. Jones, the Senator from Wake, has introduced a bill to grant the aid of the State to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad, authorizing the Treasurer, that whenever five hundred thousand dollars are subscribed by other States, counties, responsible persons or corporate bodies, to subscribe a similar amount, to be paid in the stock held by the State in the North Carolina Railroad at the par value thereof.—Also an aditional subscription of five hundred thousand dollars in sums of one hundred thousand dollars, whenever and as often as this Company shall expend within the State, for its construction, a similar sum; the payment to be in the stock of the North Carolina Railroad, or some other completed Railroad whose stock is of equal value. The whole amount to be taken at its par value, and to be paid for in certificates of stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

Mr. Whitfield, one of the members from Cleveland, has introduced a bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to complete its road, pay its debts to the State, and extend its road to the Tennessee line. The bill is drawn in accordance with the views so ably urged in the reports of Col. Cowan, the President of the Company, to the late meeting of the Stockholders held in Wilmington, with which your readers are familiar.

Mr. Love, the Senator from the extreme Western District, has introduced a bill to consolidate all the roads, finished and unfinished, from Beaufort Harbor to Duck Town and Paint Rock, to be called the North Carolina Central Railroad Company. This is a scheme to sink the entire value of the property owned by the State and individuals in the North Carolina Railroad Company one-half, to give some value to the Atlantic Road, and the other to be wasted to no purpose upon the attempt to complete the Western end of this mighty road nearly six hundred miles in extent.

All of these roads are before the committees of Internal Improvements of the respective Houses, and as yet none of them have been reported upon. But this hasty synopsis will enable you to see how vast and various are the schemes proposed to aid the great lines of railroads in our State. None of them ask direct pecuniary assistance, thereby acknowledging the true condition of our people and the utter impossibility to raise by tax the amount necessary to complete these works.

Mr. McClammy has introduced an important and judicious amendment to the act of the last Legislature establishing Work Houses, enabling two or more counties to unite and build a House of Correction, with all the rights and privileges granted under the original act.

The election held on Saturday for seven Counsellors of State resulted in the election only of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington, and Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warrenton.—Both of these gentlemen are members of the present Counsel, and among twenty-five names in nomination were elected on the first ballot, a compliment no greater than it deserved.

The election of Judge Manly to the United States Senate does credit to the General Assembly. The outrage perpetrated upon this eminent jurist by the last Legislature, has been properly repudiated, and whether Judge Manly ever takes his seat or not, the representatives of the people have reflected their wishes in thus manifesting their confidence in the abilities and wisdom of this gentleman.

It is rumored here that Hons. John Pool and G. W. Logan have gone on to Washington City, to prevail upon Congress to carry out the views of the *par excellence* "Union" men of this Legislature, in regard to reducing us to a Provisional Government.—If it comes to this, all we ask of the President or Congress, is to place over us an upright, honorable soldier; one who has fought us, and therefore respects us, than such politicians as Holden, who educated the public mind for secession; or Pool, who sought position in the service and voluntarily took the oath to support the Confederate Constitution, in order to "embarrass the Confederate authorities." Yes, give us a brave, open, honorable soldier, and not a paltry, dishonest, vindictive politician.

E.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Craven of the Methodist Church.

RIALROAD CHARGES.

Mr. Gash introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements, to inquire into the tariff of passage and freight charged on all the railroads in which the State are interested, as well on way as through passengers and freights, and ascertain whether any of them are discriminating injuriously against the interests of one another or of the citizens of the State, by irregular or exhorbitant charges. Adopted.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Library to inquire into any loss of books, papers, &c., in any of the departments, from the late invasion or any other cause, and report any means for their restoration.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wiggins—Resolution concerning the *per diem* and mileage of the officers and members of this General Assembly. Passed first reading. [Provides for the same pay and mileage as the last Legislature.]

By Mr. Adams—Bill to encourage immigration. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Cowles—To amend an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records and other papers of the several Counties of this State, and for other purposes. Referred to the committe on the *Judiciary*.

By Mr. Love—To amend the law of Evidence. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the *Judiciary*.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

Mr. Cunningham's resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d December next, came up as the unfinished business.

Messrs. Wilson, Adams and Covington opposed its passage, and Messrs. Cunningham, Speed and others urged its adoption. The morning hour was consumed in the discussion, and various attempts to amend it, and finally upon motion of Mr. Jones, it was amended to Monday, 17th December. Adopted and sent to the House.

PAY OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

Mr. Robins—A bill to amend the act regulating salaries and fees came up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Hall, was laid on the table—(the bill proposes to reduce the fees of Superior and County Court Clerks and Clerks and Masters.)

COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, a message was sent to the House proposing to go into the election of seven Counsellors of State at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30th, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

Leave of absence until Monday next, was granted Messrs. Barden, Turnbull, Bowe and Peebles.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The committee on corporations, reported back a bill to incorporate the New Berne Steam Fire Engine Company, and a bill to authorize the rebuilding of Blount's Creek Factory in the town of Fayetteville, recommending their passage.

The committee on claims reported a resolution in favor of the Executor's of Seth Jones, of Wake county.

The committee on Internal Improvements reported back, (through Mr. Cowan its Chairman) a bill to repeal an act ratified the 7th of February, 1866, which compels persons over 45 years of age, to work on the public roads, recommending its passage. Also unfavorably upon a bill to require persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty, to work on the roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

Br. Williams, of Pitt, a resolution for the relief of wounded and disabled soldiers.

By Mr. Williams, of Martin, a resolution re-affirming the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

By Mr. Durham, a resolution that the Judiciary committee enquire as to the expediency of reforming the judicial system of the State.

The foregoing were referred.

RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

By Mr. Moore, of Hertford, a resolution to raise a select committee of eight, to whom shall be referred all propositions looking to the extension of pecuniary relief to the people. Adopted. [On presenting this resolution, Mr. Moore stated that he was utterly opposed to all repudiation, and disclaimed the authorship of a communication, recently published in the *Sentinel*, over the signature of "*Hertford.*"]

By Mr. York, a joint resolution that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 10th December next.

Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Br. Mr. Richardson, a bill to exempt certain personal property from seizure under execution or attachment, and to provide a homestead.

By Mr. Woodard, a bill for revising and digesting the public Statutes of the State.

By Mr. Russ, a bill for the relief of the people.

By Mr. Garrett, a bill to amend the charter of the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Simpson, a bill to postpone the special term of the Superior Court of Chowan county. Passed is several readings under a suspension of the rules. [Postpones said term from the second Monday of December next to the Wednesday after the first Monday in February next.]

By Mr. Autry, a bill to raise Revenue.

By Mr. Harding, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle Swamp Land Company.

By Mr. Vestal, a bill to change the time of holding Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Yadkin county. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Chadwick, a bill to diminish costs in certain cases.

By Mr. Gorham, a bill to allow fees to Clerks of the County Courts in certain cases.

Resolutions in favor of Rufus H. Jones, Executor of Alfred Jones, and the Executors of Seth Jones, deceased, of Wake county—passed their several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

"A bill granting a general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina," was put on its second reading. [This bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee as a substitute for a bill with similar title, introduced by Mr. Waugh.]

Mr. McKoy, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee addressed the House in favor of the bill and explaining its scope and purview.

Mr. Crawford, of Macon, moved to amend the substitute, by striking out the words "1st day of January, A. D., 1866," and substituting therefor the words "1st day of June, 1865," as the time to which the amnesty should extend.

Messrs. Davis, Dargan, Kenan, Long, of Cabarrus, Richardson, Waugh and Whitley, urged the adoption of the substitute and its passage without amendment.

Messrs. Blythe, Blair and Freeman opposed the bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Crawford of Macon, was rejected.

The substitute reported by the committee was adopted, and the question then being on the passage of the bill as amended, its second reading, Mr. Blair offered the following amendment, which was rejected: viz:—as additional sections:

"SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be liable to indictment or subject to civil action for damage, for any offence committed prior to the first day of January, 1866, against the person or property of any person in the civil or military service of the State, or of the late Confederate States, or in the service of the United States.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That any person mentioned in section 5th, against whom any action is now pending, civil or criminal, committed prior to the 1st day of January, 1866, shall be entitled to full and complete amnesty and pardon upon the payment of cost of such action. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, on its second reading, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Waugh, and the bill passed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Autry, Baker, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright, Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Galloway, Gambril, Garrett, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper Henderson, Hodnet, Holderby, Horton of Watauga, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Judkins, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGoogan, McKoy, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rosebro, Russ, Shelton, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Waller, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Martin, Williams of Pitt, Williams of Yancey, Womble, Woodard—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blair, Blythe, Carson, Freeman, Godwin, Rinnant, Horton, of Wilkes, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrissett, Scoggin, Teague, Trull Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, York—25.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its third reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a joint resolution, proposing that the two houses adjourn *sine die* on the 17th of December next.

Mr. Patton moved to lay this message on the table, and on this question the yeas and nays were ordered on motion of Mr. Hodnett.

The motion prevailed as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baker, Beasley, Black, Boyd, Bright, Bryson, Chadwick, Crawford, of Macon, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Ford, Freeman, Galloway, Garrett, Godwin, Harper, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchins, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kelsey, Kenan, Latham, of Craven, Lee, Long, Lyon, Lutterloh, Martin, McArthur, McGoogan, McKay, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Morehead, Morton, Morrissett, Neal, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Richardson, Rosebro, Russ, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stevenson, Stone, Sudderth, Trail, Walker, Waugh, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Woodard—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Autry, Blair, Blythe, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Carson, Clements, Crawford, of Rowan, Farrow, Gambril, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Hinnant, Hodnett Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Latham, of Washington, May, McClammy, Moore, of Chatham, Murrill, Reinhardt, Rogers, Scoggin, Shelton, Teague, Vestal, Westmoreland, Wilson, of Forsyth, Womble, York—38

Mr. Kenan (by leave) introduced a joint resolution, proposing *sine die* adjournment of the Assembly on the 24th of December next. Rejected.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting executive correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the National Currency, which was read and sent to the Senate.

The House then adjourned until eleven o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

SENATE.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 1.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Gash, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's message which refers to the Cherokee lands, reported back the same, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill authorizing certain counties to subscribe for stock in the Cheraw R. R., recommended its passage.

Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the better suppression of horse and mule stealing, reported back a substitute for the bill as the original bill declared it to be a capital offence, and punishment death. The committee thought the punishment too severe for the offence.

Mr. Avery, from the Judiciary committee, to whom whom was referred the bill for the protection of landlords, reported back the same amended and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Covington, a bill authorizing a majority of the Justices in a county to regulate jail fees. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Leach, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety and expediency of repealing the act of the last General Assembly imprisoning defendants on the State docket for fine and costs, and report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. McLean, a bill to incorporate Fayetteville Street Railway Company.—Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By the same, a bill to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine Company No. 1, Fayetteville; same reference made.

By the same, a bill to authorize the Justices of Cumberland county to fund the interest due on their bonds. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By the same, a bill to authorized the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest due on their bonds.—Same reference made.

By Mr. Cunningham, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. He stated that it was a printed copy of a House bill, and that as it met his views, he offered it as an original bill in this body.

On motion of Mr. Wiley, the rules were suspended and the bill to change the special term of the Court of the county of Chowan was taken up, amended and passed its several readings.

Mr. Hall, by leave, introduced a resolution ordering so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Hillsboro' Military Academy be referred to the committee on Education and Literary fund. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the resolution relating to furnishing supplies to the indigent in the State was taken up, and after some debate, the resolution was re-committed to the same committee.

A message was received from the House transmitting a message from the Governor covering a report from the Treasurer of the Western N. C. Railroad Company with a proposition to print, which was concurred in.

COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

A message was received from the House non-concurring to the Senate proposition, to adjourn *sine die* on the 17th of December next; also a message concurring in the proposition to go into the election of Counsellors of State.

Messrs. Love and Moore were appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. McLean nominated J. G. Shepherd; Mr. Thornton, W. A. Eaton, Jr.; Mr. Berry, Thos. Ruffin; Mr. Cowles, N. L. Williams; Mr. Avery, Dr. Samuel Love.

A large number of names was sent in from the House as in nomination.

In the Senate there were 41 votes cast.—Mr. Eaton received 30; Mr. Wright 22; Mr. Shobee 18; Judge Ruffin 16; Judge Shepherd 13; and a great many scattering. The committee were unable to report the result of the joint vote before the adjournment.

Messrs. Eaton and Wright are elected.

ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint committee to consider the question of a *sine die* adjournment. Concurred in.

PER DIEM.

The resolution concerning per diem and mileage came up on its second reading and passed. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the rules were suspended, and the bill was put on its third reading; when Mr. Robins moved to amend by substituting $4 in place of $6 for the *per diem*. Mr. Hall moved to amend the amendment by substituting $3 for $4, both of which were rejected. The question on the first adoption of the resolution as it came up, was then taken, and the resolution passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Clark observed that there was nothing compulsory in the resolution, and he hoped gentlemen, who had acknowledged this services were worth only $4 per day would not take more.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY Dec. 1, 1866.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

COUNSELORS OF STATE.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed, at 12 o'clock M., to elect Counselors of State. The House concurred, and the following nominations were made:

By Mr. Whitfield, Gilbreth Dickson, of Cleaveland; by Mr. Jenkins, of Gaston, W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg; by Mr. Keenan, Wm. A. Wright, of New Hanover; by Mr. Boyd, Giles Mebane, of Alamance; by Mr. Lyon, Eugene Grissom, of Granville; by Mr. Crawford, of Rowan; Dr. Jno. F. Foard of Iredell; by Mr Richardson, F. D. McDowell, of Bladen; by Mr. Lathan, of Craven, Wm. B. Wadsworth, of Craven; by Mr. Morehead, Samuel F. Rankin, of Guilford; by Mr. Moore, of Hertford, Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford; by Mr. Dargan, J. A. Leak, of Anson; by Mr. Westmoreland, John F. Poindexter, of Stokes; by Mr. Rosebro, R. F. Simonton, of Iredell; by Mr. Granberry, Col. W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank; by Mr. Blythe, Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke; by Mr. Allen, Dan'l Russel', of Brunswick; by Mr. Winstead, Sam'l E. Phillips, of Orange; by Mr. Martin, W. W. Peebles, of Northampton; by Mr Woodard, John L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe; by Mr. Daniel, Dr. Henry Joyner and Rich'd H. Smith, of Halifax; by Mr. Brown, J. F. Hoke, of Lincoln; by Mr. Latham, of Washington, P. H. Winston, of Bertie; by Mr. Neal, Alney Burgwin, of McDowell; by Mr. Horton, of Wilkes, E. W. Jones, of Caldwell; by Mr. Perry, of Carteret, Jasper Stowe, of Gaston; by Mr. Davidson, R. B. Vance, of Buncombe; by Mr. Cowan, Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren; by Mr. Russ, C. B. Root, of Wake; by Mr. Williams, of Martin, D. W. Bagley, of Martin.

These nominations were sent to the Senate, and the House proceeded to vote.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting the annual report of the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, which was ordered to be printed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Cowan, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported back "a bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields, in Chatham county, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad," recommending its passage with an amendment; also a substitute for the bill to amend the Charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Rosebro, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a substitute for the bill to allow fees to Justices of the Peace.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Whitfield—A resolution to raise a committee of five to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress in relation to the removal of negroes from this State. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waugh.

By Mr. Waugh—A resolution instructing the committee on Public Buildings to inquire as to the expediency of selling the public squares in the City of Raleigh, and devoting the proceeds to the erection of a new Executive Mansion. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Dargan.

By Mr. McGangan—A resolution in favor of maimed and disabled soldiers; also a resolution in favor of Wm. S. Mason.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Guess—A bill for the relief of the people and to prevent frauds in the collection of debts.

By Mr. Dargan—A bill in favor of widows.

By Mr. Latham, of Washington—A bill to amend sec. 71, chapter 31, Revised Code.

By Mr. Whitfield—A bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road, pay its debts to the State, and extend its road to the Tennessee line.

By Mr. Williams, of Martin—A bill to amend sec. 52, chapter 60 Revise Code, in relation to the exportation of fish.

By Mr. Garrett—A bill to prevent the felling of timber in Pigeon river above Killean's Bridge.

By Mr. Bowe—A bill to incorporate the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company.

By Mr. Perry, of Carteret—A bill in relation to set off.

By Mr. Chadwick—A bill to facilitate the adjudication and settlement of disputed boundaries.

By Mr. Patton—A bill to prevent the destruction of Ginseng in the Mountains of North Carolina.

By Mr. Harding—A bill to amend the charter of the Washington Toll Bridge Company.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. McClammy introduced a joint resolution proposing to raise a committee to take into consideration the subject of adjournment. Some objection being made to the resolution, Mr. McClammy stated that its object was not to hasten an adjournment to the detriment of the public interests. It was intended on the contrary to facilitate the dispatch of business by checking the too frequent introduction of motions for *sine die* adjournment. No one was more opposed to hastry legislation than himself.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jones presented petitions from citizens of Pasquotank, adverse to the proposed extension of the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City. Referred.

RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

The select committee, to consider all propositions to extend pecuniary relief to the people, (raised under the resolution of Mr. Moore, of Hertford, passed on yesterday) is constituted as follows:

Messrs. Moore, of Hertford, Russ, Davis, McKay, Jenkins, of Granville, Latham, of Washington, Waugh and Bryson.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to incorporate Union Camp Ground in Cleaveland county, passed its 2nd and 3rd reading.

A bill to incorporate the New Berne Steam Fire Engine Company passed its 2nd reading.

A bill to empower R. P. Melvin, Sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes, was put on its 2nd reading.

Messrs. Waugh and Hutchison opposed its passage.

Mr. Richardson defended the bill and earnestly urged that the relief proposed should be extended.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the bill was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

[Mr. Richardson opposed this reference.]

The House than adjourned until eleven o'clock, A. M., on Monday next.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.

Mr. Leach announced the arrival of Mr. Hand, Senator from Rockingham. He came forward and was qualified. Mr. Hand has been detained from his seat on account of sickness.

The Speaker announced the following committees: Messrs. Clark, Adams and Love committee, Senate branch, on *sine die* adjournment. Messrs. Williams, Adams and Battle committee on Engrossed bills for the week.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Gash, from the committee on Claims, to whom was referred the resolution in favor of Judge Barnes, reported back the same and recommended its passage.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to repeal an ordinance to exchange the stocks of the State for bonds, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Cowles, from the committee to whom was referred a communication from the Governor covering inquiries from Colonel Bomford relative to furnishing supplies to the indigent of the State, reported back the same. This communication had been re-committed to this committee and amended by instructing the Governor to take all necessary steps to accomplish the desired object.

COMPTROLLER.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Comptroller which was concurred in.—Messrs. Brown and Spencer were appointed to superintend the election, and the Senat voted as follows:

For Mr. Cowper, 14.
For Mr. Holderby, 11.
For Mr. Brogden, 10.
For Mr. Collins, 7.

A message from the House transmitting the report of the committee on election for Counsellors of State, which resulted in the election of one, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of New Hanover. Concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the bill for the relief of honest debtors was taken up. Mr. Speed offered a substitute, which was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Speed it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The bill to prevent fraud on the revenue of the State, came up on its second reading. Mr. Speed offered a substitute for the bill, the question arising on the adoption of the substitute. Mr. Speed called for the yeas and nays and the substitute was adopted by a vote of 28 yeas, 7 nays; the question being put on the passage of the bill on its second reading, on motion of Mr. Covington it was referred to the committee on Finance.

COMPTROLLER.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into another ballot for Comptroller, the name of D. W. Bain in nomination from the House and the name of Mr. Love withdrawn. Concurred in, and Messrs. Brown and Spencer superintended the election. The Senate proceeded to vote. On this ballot the vote stood for Mr. Cowper 12, Mr. Brogden 11, Mr. Holderby 6, Collins 4 and Bain 4.

PUBLIC TREASURER.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Public Treasurer. On the motion to concur, Mr. Wilson called the yeas and nays, and the proposition was concurred in by a vote of 21 yeas to 17 nays. Messrs. Lloyd and Hill superintended the election, and the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Mr. Battle, 39; G. W. Mordecai, 2.

Messrs. Hall and Harriss, of Rutherford, arose to a personal explanation, and stated that while they had the highest regard for the present incumbent, yet as the election had been insisted upon before they had had an opportunity of investigating his report, they should vote for other persons.—Mr. Hall voted for G. W. Mordecai, and Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, voted for D. W. Bain.

Mr. Hall, by leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Planters' Mutual Benefit Company, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee.

A message was received from the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of six Counsellors of State. Not agreed to.

The bill to repeal an ordinance to change the time of elections in the State came up on its second reading, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Messrs. Hill, Leach and Wiggins made remarks in support of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church.

On motion of Mr. McKay, the use of the Commons Hall was granted Dr. T. P. Atkinson, of Danville, Va., for the delivery of lectures on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. McGougan.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back "a bill to more effectually punish horse stealing, recommending its passage.

Mr. Patton, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back the bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to pay its debts and complete its road to the Tennessee line, recommending its passage.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Latham, of Craven—A bill to enable the County Court of Craven to extend its session.

On motion of Mr. Latham the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its second reading.

The bill was amended on motions of Messrs. McKay and Hutchison, respectively, by extending its provisions to the counties of Cumberland and Mecklenburg, and by allowing the Justices of the latter county to hold extra sessions for the trial of criminal cases.

The bill as amended passed its 2nd and 3rd readings.

An engrossed resolution from the Senate, in relation to the *per diem* and mileage of members and officers of the General Assemby, was read for the first time. [This resolution fixes the *per diem* as follows: Speakers and Principal Clerks, $10; Doorkeepers and Enrolling Clerks, $7; Members, $6. Mileage, 20 cents.]

Mr. Blythe proposed a substitute fixing the *per diem* as follows; Speakers, $7; Principal and Assistant Clerks, $7; Enrolling Clerks, Members, and Doorkeepers, $4.

This substitute was rejected, and the Senate resolution passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Lowe, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Honses proceed to the election of Comptroller.

The Senate, by message, announced concurrence, and the House proceeded to vote, the nomination of Donald W. Bain having been withdrawn by Mr. Crawford, of Macon, and Mr. Kelsey having added to the nominations the name of Col. James R. Love.

The vote of the House was as follows:

For Mr. Brogden, 41.
For Mr. Cowper, 21.
For Mr. Collins, 11.
For Mr. Holderby, 17.
For Mr. Love, 6; Mr. Richardson, 1.

The joint committee subsequently reported the joint vote as follows: Whole number of votes cast 143; necessary to a choice 72. Mr. Brogden received 50, Mr. Cowper 36, Mr. Collins 20, Mr. Holderby 28, Mr. Love 7, Mr. Root 1. No election.

On motion of Mr. Whitfield, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot again for Comptroller.

Mr. Kelsey withdrew the name of Col. Love.

Mr. Richardson nominated Donald W. Bain.

The House voted again. (The vote was nearly similar.)

The result of the joint ballot, as subsequently announced, was as follows: Whole number of votes 139; necessary to a choice 70. Brogden 56, Cowper 32, Holderby 23, Baine 10, Collins 17, Martin 1. No election.

Mr. Carson introduced a bill to change the time of Holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Ashworth, a bill to protect honest debtors.

By Mr. Granberry, a bill to prohibit citizens from other States fishing in Currituck Sound.

By Mr. Horton, of Wilkes, a resolution in favor of R. F. Armfield.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, presented a memorial from the Rowan Emigration Society, which was read and referred.

By Mr. Williams, of Harnett, a resolution that the committee on adjournment consider the propriety of recommending an early adjournment of the two Houses to meet again in March next. Rejected.

PUBLIC TREASURER.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed to the election of Public Treasurer, and announcing the nomination for that office of Kemp P. Battle, Esq.

The Senate, by message, announced its concurrence, and the House voted unanimously for Mr. Battle.

COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

The committee that superintended the election on Saturday of Counsellors of State, reported through Mr. Latham, of Craven, the election of

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Second Session.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labor. An allwise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States.

In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;" and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished the grandest national achievement when forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom-houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force in order that the people might contribute their quota to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take the high function of amending the Constitution, and thus sanctioning the extinction of slavery as one of the legitimate results of the late struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional action, leaving, however, yet remained to be done the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from those States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government.

Until all

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1866.

To-Day! To-Day!

It is often said that the practice of every virtue is difficult, sometimes painful—indeed some have gone so far as to aver that the chief merit of virtuous actions lies in the self-denial they require. This, however true, in respect to the practice of most of the virtues, cannot, we think, be alleged of the virtue of *gratitude*. There is no more pleasing exercise of the mind than this, and were it not commanded as a duty, one would think it would be indulged for the natural gratification which always accompanies its exercise. This is one of the few duties, the performance of which is attended with such real pleasure that its reward is found in the act itself. Here, at least, "virtue finds its own *reward*," and if this be true of gratitude between men, how must the virtue be exalted and the pleasure enhanced when *God* is its object—that which was a most pleasing sensation when indulged toward our fellow-man, now rises to a holy and elevating aspiration as it is directed to that beneficent Being, "from whom all blessings flow." These thoughts have been suggested to us by the recommendation of the National, as, also, of the State Executive, that this day be dedicated to the Holy offices of Religion, and particularly to the expression of our deep gratitude and awful homage to *Him*, in whose hands are the destinies of Nations, for his innumerable blessings to us. There is no truer measure, by which to determine the advance of a people in moral and intellectual culture, than such manifestations of the National *mind*, as there is no more sublime and affecting exhibition of the National *heart* than this spectacle of a mighty people prostrate before that throne to which all allegiance and faith and love and loyalty in heaven and earth are due, imploring pardon for the past, while, "with hands uplifted and with eyes devout," they pour forth the diapason of a Nation's thankfulness. We are indeed gratified to see this acknowledgment of our constant dependence on the only Being in whom "there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning."

Governments, like the men who make them, are unstable as the water, and shift their forms to suit the spirit of the times, but to the true, and leal and faithful patriot, it is an inestimable *consolation* to know that change "stops with the shore" of time; that He, upon whom we repose our trust, is the same, "yesterday, to-day, and *forever*," and if we will indeed, and in truth, be true to *Him and to ourselves*, we may "go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and not without hope."

It is true, there are some men among us, who would fain have it believed that we have nothing to be grateful for that our beloved mother—North Carolina—is at present in the hands of her bitterest enemies—unnatural offspring, who, reversing the fable of antiquity, which made the parent devour her issue, are engaged in devouring their confiding and devoted mother, by every species of depletion, extortion and vexation, which the possession of present power enables them to exert. But we should feel it a sort of sacrilege, while engaged in the exercise of these elevating and holy duties of religion and patriotism, were we to permit the thoughts of such men to intrude themselves upon us. No, we have yet a country; thank God, and a noble, buoyant and jubilant country, though it be for the nonce depressed by a weight we cannot remove, it is only temporary, the superincumbent weight will be removed; for we have a God as well as a country, and He, in his own good time, will lift the incubus from us, and then we, and the world, will see the might that slumbers in the now coiled and fettered spring.—*Daily Journal, 29th.*

Repudiation of Private Debts.

One of the most difficult problems for the solution of the statesman, is the measure of relief to be applied to a people suffering from great monetary prostration. Modern times present many instances of financial revulsions, and we believe that they have been left, almost without exception, to work their own cure.

But the case of the South has few parallels in history. Not only have our people been subjected to an exhausting war, but the greater part of their available means, that which was the basis of their credit throughout the world, has been entirely destroyed in so far as it was regarded as property, or as a means of providing for the payment of debts. Thus, whilst the debts remain, the basis on which they were contracted is gone, and thousands among us are reduced from affluence to extreme poverty. Now, it is idle to say that no relief should be extended in cases of this sort, and that matters should be left to cure themselves. Such a course would be as much wanting in statesmanship as in humanity.

But the questions arise, what is the remedy—what degree of relief should be extended? In answering these questions, we must always bear in mind that no State can pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that Congress only can pass a general bankrupt law. Our legislators should not forget these provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and every attempt by our State Legislature to pass laws in direct contravention thereto, argues a want of wisdom and of statesmanship, serves only to delude debtors with false hopes, and so far from extending relief, ends only in disappointment.

The State Legislature may pass a law abolishing imprisonment for debt, but it can pass no law under the title of "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," or under any other title, protecting the property of the debtor, whether acquired heretofore, or to be acquired hereafter, from sale, under execution, for his debts, whether those debts be old or new; and every effort on the part of a State Legislature to effect such a purpose is vain and futile.

So also is every effort, under whatever guise it may appear, to prevent the collection of debts, or to hinder or delay the collection thereof. In all efforts, then, on the part of our State Legislature to extend relief to the people, the cardinal points we have specified should not be lost sight of, and everything which may be done for the purpose stated, should be done consistently with these principles.

The Legislature of 1865 passed a "Stay Law" which bade defiance to all the ordinary principles of construction. Perhaps it cannot be better described than in the words of a distinguished member of the late Convention, to the effect, if we remember rightly, that, had fifteen persons met together, without previous consultation, each with a section prepared by himself, and had resolved to throw them together and print them in the shape of a bill, it could not have been more unintelligible than the Stay Law in question. There is not the slightest doubt of the utter unconstitutionality of that law, or of the fact that it would have been so declared by the Supreme Court, if the question had ever come before that body.

Thus matters stood when the late Convention met in second session. The law passed by the Legislature to extend relief to the people was little better than a farce, and all eyes were turned to the former body in expectation of an act that would meet the objections we have stated, and at the same time admit of intelligible construction. Various bills were submitted to that body, and referred to a committee of which Judge Howard was Chairman. Now, we have reason to know that the committee in question worked most faithfully and harmoniously, and with an earnest desire to extend relief to the people, and to do justice between debtor and creditor. We think the committee succeeded, and that the bill which passed the Convention should not be disturbed.

That bill gives the jurisdiction of debts over sixty dollars, contracted before May 1st, 1865, exclusively to the *Spring* terms of the Superior Courts. It requires *one-tenth* of debt and interest to be paid at the first term to which suit is brought; *one-fifth* of the residue at the succeeding Spring term; *one-half* of the residue at the next succeeding Spring term, and *two years* for the remainder, giving *judgment* and a *lien* in *three years* from the first term. Should there be a failure to meet the installment, the case goes on in regular course.

Now it must not be forgotten that this bill postpones the first installment until the debtor can have the full benefit of the crop of 1866. To give him the benefit of this crop, was the *sole* purpose of postponing the installment to the Spring term, thus the debtor will have the benefit of *two* crops from the time of the surrender, before being called on to pay a cent. We think that under all the circumstances nothing better can be done within the power of a State Legislature. All classes are disposed to sustain this law, and the members of the bar seem to have tacitly agreed not to test its constitutionality. The Judges do not desire to be called on to decide the question, because the law is regarded as a fair compromise; some relief, it is conceded, is required, and nothing more equitable has ever been suggested than the stay law of the Convention.

But the ordinance of the Convention declares that it shall not be *repealed, altered* or *amended* by the Legislature at any time before November, 1868. Now the power of the Convention to legislate has met with no more sincere opponent than this journal, but the Supreme Court at its last session impliedly sustained that power. We, of course, submit to the interpretation of these matters by our highest judicial tribunal, as all good citizens ought to do, and just as sure as our present Legislature undertakes to set aside, repeal, amend or modify the Stay Law of the Convention, just so sure will such action be declared void by the Supreme Court: and any bill extending a greater measure of relief will be declared unconstitutional also. Nay, even the Stay Law of the Convention will be so declared, if the Courts are forced to a decision upon it. A word to the wise is sufficient.

No one can overestimate the advantage to be derived by our people, at this time, from a fair extent of credit by capitalists. Anything that destroys this, must have a disastrous effect. Our people desire repose—they look for some settled policy in legislation; it can do them no good to have monetary affairs continually unsettled by never ceasing efforts to extend to them relief. Relief is now to be found, and only to be found, in an effort to better our condition by untiring industry, unwearied application to business, and mutual confidence in each other. Nothing good can be effected or promoted by crude, visionary, undigested and unconstitutional schemes to extend relief, which can end only in discomfiture and disappointment.

The Howard Amendment.

We publish on the first page of to-day's *Journal* a most admirable letter of ex-Governor Swain, President of the University of the State, addressed to Governor Perry, of South Carolina, upon the subject of the proposed constitutional amendment. It will be seen that this gentleman takes strong ground against the amendment, and we regard his letter as among the best attacks which have been made against this congressional iniquity. It is characterized by sound judgment, good sense and lofty patriotism, and strikes at the amendment from a different standpoint from any of the other distinguished gentlemen who have made their opinions public. Governor Swain in the letter before us, takes a more practical view of this vexed question than others, and his illustrations are striking and accurate.

The Vote for U. S. Senator.

The crowded state of our columns prevent us from giving the various ballotings for United States Senator by the North Carolina Legislature, on the 27th and 28th inst. We give the *result* of each vote, and the 4th ballot, had on the 28th, in full, which elected Mr. Manly. See proceedings in another column.

Gov. ORR, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session at Columbia, gives his views at length in opposition to the Howard amendment, and concludes with the following sensible remarks:

There are other objections of a grave character which might be urged; and among these it may be mentioned, that if the amendment is adopted, we not only have no guarantee that our representatives would be admitted to Congress, but there are unmistakable indications that they would still be excluded. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon a subject which has been so far decided by the public opinion of the people of the State, that I am justified in saying, that if the Constitutional amendment is to be adopted, let it be done by the irresponsible power of numbers, and let us preserve our own self-respect, and the respect of our posterity, by refusing to be the mean instruments of our own shame.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

MORNING SESSION.

The Stockholders of the above Company, agreeably to notice, assembled in the Court House in this city, on yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Drane, Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Sumter, was called to the Chair. Messrs. W. A. Walker and John Maultsby were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Secretaries together with W. A. Wright, Esq., were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of shares represented and to verify proxies.

The following number of shares were reported as represented:

In Person	5,011 shares.
By Proxy	3,145 do
Total	8,156 do

A majority of the capital stock being thus represented, the meeting was declared duly organized.

On motion of Mr. Drane, the reading of the reports of the officers was dispensed with, and a committee of five were appointed to consider them, and to report the result of their consideration.

The Chair appointed as this committee, Dr. B. F. Arrington, Col. F. M. Mallett, Col. S. L. Fremont, Jesse Keith and S. D. Wallace, Esqrs.

On motion of R. Bradley, Esqr., the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

The committee appointed to consider the reports of the officers of the Company through their Chairman, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the President and Directors with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, beg leave to report that they have given the subject committed to them all the consideration they were able to do in the limited time they have had.

The Committee are much gratified to be able to concur as they do, most fully with the President and Directors in their view of the financial condition and prospects of the Company, while they approve the plan adopted to raise the means necessary to reconstruct the road and machinery, and place it in its present good and efficient condition; and they hope that this plan will be fully carried out, as they believe it will result in placing the work in such order as to be worked economically and its finances in a most desirable condition.

The action of the President and Directors in aiding, under the charter of the "Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," in connecting the several Railroads centering in this city, by permanent bridges over the two brauches of the Cape Fear River, is fully approved, and they recommend that the steps taken by the President and Directors on this subject, be confirmed by this meeting, and that authority be given to complete the work.

It seems to your committee that due economy has been observed in the management for the past year, as well as in the reconstruction and re-equipment; and the committee cannot too strongly impress upon the management of the current year the necessity of observing a judicious economy in all its operations.

The purchase of iron rails to complete the repairs of the track, is approved, as well as anything else absolutely necessary to an economical management.

The committee recommend that the authority granted to the President and Directors to raise means to reconstruct the property, adopted at the last meeting, be re-affirmed and continued.

In conclusion, your committee desire to state that they are much gratified at the financial condition and prospect of your property, and think much credit is due to your indefatigable President for his *earnest* exertions in you behalf as well as to your Directors, who have aided and sustained him throughout.

On motion of D. S. Cowan, Esq., the report was received and adopted.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the ordinance of the Convention of this State, entitled "An Ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company," ratified the 23d day of June, A. D., 1866, so far as the rights, powers, privileges and franchises, and the duties and obligations thereby granted to, or imposed on, this Company are concerned, is hereby assented to and accepted from this Company; and that all agreements, contracts, covenants and liabilities of every kind whatsoever, which have been entered into in behalf of this Company, by the Directors of this Company, by virtue of any of the provisions of the ordinance above referred to, are hereby affirmed and ratified, and declared to be, in all respects, obligatory on this Company.

On motion of W. A. Wright, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the President and Directors of this Company, taken under the resolution of the stockholders having reference to the thorough equipment and repair of the Road of this Company, adopted at the last annual meeting, meets with the entire approval of the stockholders; and the powers and authority conferred on the President and Directors by the resolution referred to are hereby declared to be continued, and should be exercised to meet any exigency which may arise.

Mr. Parsley offered a resolution amending the By-Law of the Charter in regard to the transfer of stock, which was finally defeated, after much discussion.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, it was resolved that the next annual meeting of this Company be held in this place, on Thursday after the fourth Monday in November next.

O. G. Parsley, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect, that Geo. R. French, Esq., and Col. Wm. L. Smith, be appointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year, with the authority to call in some member of the Board of Directors to their assistance. Adopted.

On motion, an election for President was entered into, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Capt. H. M. Drane, the president incumbent.

An election for Directors succeeded that for President. The following gentlemen were reported as elected, together with the number of votes received:

O. G. Parsley	8,181 Shares.
John Dawson	8,107 "
R. Bradley	8,039 "
J. E. Gregg	8,079 "
Henry Nutt	8,181 "
D. S. Cowan	8,181 "
J. G. Burr	8,039 "
G. J. W. McCall	4,249 "
Dr. A. J. DeRosset	4,848 "
W. E. Mills	7,823 "

O. G. Parsley, Esq., offered a resolution, that in view of the scarcity of provisions in South Carolina and along the line of the road, the President and Directors of this Company be instructed to put freights to actual consumers, at the lowest possible rates, and to discriminate in their favor, if not in violation of the charter of the Company. Which was adopted.

On motion, W. A. Wright and W. A. Walker, Esqrs. were appointed a Committee to prepare the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Daily Journal, 28th.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, held last evening, the following gentlemen, (the present incumbents,) were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

General Superintendent—Wm. McRae.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Walker.
General Freight Agent—John L. Cantwell.
Yard Master and Store-Keeper—J. G. Green.

A despatch from Chicago states that the Sycamore Bank, located at Sycamore, Illinois, has failed, and its drafts have gone to protest. E. T. Hunt is the Cashier and principal owner, and he is quite ill from nervous excitement. He claims that he has assets amounting to $50,000, and that his liabilities are about the same.

The question, "Why printers do not succeed as well as brewers?" was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head, brewers work for the stomach; and where twenty have stomachs only one has brains."

"I would not be a woman, for then I could not love her," says Montague. Lady M. W. Montague, says "The only objection I have to be a man is that I should then have to marry a woman."

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Wiggins, from the Finance committee, reported adversely to the bill, and resolution to prevent frauds upon the Revenue of the State.

Mr. Robins, from the Judiciary, reported adversely upon the resolution to have the public printing done at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on *Propositions* and *Grievances*, reported adversely to the resolution upon the subject of the introduction of Foreign immigration into the State, unless it can be done without appropriations from the State.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

On motion of Mr. Robins, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Governor's palace, was referred to the committee on public buildings.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. Clark, a message was sent to the House, proposing to raise a joint committee of three on the part of each House, to take into consideration the proper construction of the Act of Congress in regard to the election of U. S. Senator.—The House concurred, and Messrs. Clark, Wilson and Love on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Dargen, Kenan and Beasly on the part of the House, composed the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jones—To grant aid to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Printed and referred to *Internal Improvements*.

By Mr. Robins—To amend an act entitled an "Act to regulate Salaries and Fees." Referred to *Propositions and Grievances*.

By Mr. Avery—To enhance the value of the Bonds to be issued for the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad. Printed and referred to *Internal Improvements*.

By. Mr. Berry—For the better suppression of the crime of horse stealing. Printed and referred to the *Judiciary*.

By Mr. Richardson—To authorize certain counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Referred to the *Judiciary*.

U. S. SENATOR.

The hour having arrived for the execution of the joint order, viz: the election of the United States Senator. The Senate voted as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Manly—Messrs. Cunningham, Ethridge, Harris, of Franklin, Kelly, Koonce, McLean, McRae, Thompson and Thornton.

For Mr. Howard—Messrs. Speaker, Clark, Hall, Moore and Paschal.

For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Leach, Respass and Richardson.

For Mr. Ferebee—Messrs. Ferebee, Speed and Wiggins.

For Mr. Wiggins—Messrs. Adams and Battle.

For Mr. W. N. H. Smith—Messrs. Barnes, Perkins, Spencer, Willey and Williams.

For Mr. Ashe—Messrs. Covington, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorkle and Wilson.

Mr. Robins voted for Mr. Winston.

Messrs. Edwards and Love voted for Gen. Ransom.

Mr. Avery voted for Gov. Vance.

Mr. Berry voted for Mr. Turner.

Mr. Brown voted for Mr. Reade.

Mr. Hill voted for Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Johnson voted for Mr. Mitchell.

SECOND BALLOT.

Those who voted for Mr. Manly—Messrs. Avery, Battle, Clark, Cunningham, Etheridge, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Kelley, Koonce, Moore, Thompson, Thornton and Williams—13.

For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Leach, Paschal, Russ and Richardson—9.

For Mr. Ashe—Messrs. Covington, Johnson, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorkle, McRae, McLean and Williams—8.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Barnes, Perkins, Spencer and Willey—4.

For Mr. Ransom—Messrs. Edwards, Love and Wiggins—3.

Mr. Ferebee voted for Mr. Ferebee—1.

Mr. Speaker voted for Mr. Howard—1.

Mr. Brown voted for Mr. Read—1.

Messrs. Hill and Robins voted for Mr. Phillips—2.

Messrs. Adams and Berry voted for Mr. Gilmer—2.

Much discussion was indulged in between the votings as to the proper construction of the act of Congress, the joint committee appointed to construe the act and make arrangements for the elections, having been unable to report before 12 o'clock, the hour agreed upon to begin the election.—The Senate decided to vote independent of the action of the House, and the two ballots were had without any conference or comparison of votes on the part of the two Houses.

As no candidate in the Senate received a majority of all the votes cast, no name can be recommended to the joint convention to-morrow.

STAY LAW.

Mr. Cowles proposed by resolution, to raise a joint committee of five from the Senate, and seven from the House, to whom shall be referred all matters touching the Stay Law.

Messrs. Clark and Wilson held that the system of legislation which was becoming common in the General Assembly of referring matters to joint committees, was at variance with the Constitution—such action was converting the two Houses, which very properly were intended to be mutual checks upon each other, into one House. The resolution was not adopted.

REVENUE BILL.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a report from the Public Treasurer with a Revenue Bill prepared for the consideration of the General Assembly.—Also reports from the Secretary of State and Comptroller, with proposition to print, which was concurred in.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Senate refused to concur in the proposition of the House to adjourn over Thursday. This action was based upon the act of Congress which requires the two Houses to meet in joint convention every day at 12 M. to vote for Senator until an election is made.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Senate also refused to concur in the proposition of the House to raise a joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Weights and Measures.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian church.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Woodard, Long and Williams, of Martin, as additional members of the Committee on the *Judiciary*, and Mr. Westmoreland as an additional member of the Committe on the *Insane Asylum*.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS R. R.

Mr. Black presented a petition from the President and Directors of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, asking State aid to the extent of one million of dollars, on such conditions as it may seem proper to impose, in the form of a subscription to the capital stock of said Company, to be paid by a transfer of a corresponding amount of stocks and bonds of some of the finished roads in the State.

Messrs. Dargan and Jordan presented similar memorials (asking aid for this road) from citizens. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Latham, of Craven, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed to elect the Comptroller of Public Accounts. Not agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Perry, of Carteret, from the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution in favor of Rufus H. Jones, Executor of Alfred Jones, deceased.

Mr. Waugh, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back a bill to declare the Roanoke river a sufficient fence, in the county of Martin, recommending its passage.

By Mr. McKoy, for the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill to amend section 30, chapter 54 Revised Code, in relation to Guardians and Wards, recommending its passage; a bill to grant a general amnesty and pardon for offences committed during the war, with a substitute therefor, recommending its passage; a bill for the relief of the people of Chatham county, unfavorably; a bill for extending the time allowed for the collection of taxes in certain counties, favorably with amendment.

Mr. Morisett, from the Committee on Private Bills, a bill in favor of R. P. Melvin, Sheriff of Bladen, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. Harper, from the Finance committee, reported back unfavorably, a bill for the relief of the people.

Mr. Kenan, from a select committee, to arrange for counting the votes cast for Governor in the last election, reported, recommending that the two Houses meet in joint convention in the Commons Hall, on Tuesday the 4th of December, for that purpose. Report concurred in.

RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Long moved a suspension of the rules, that the House might consider "a bill for the relief of the people," reported back this morning from the Finance committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. L. addressed the House in support of the bill, which, he said, did not contemplate a repudiation of any portion of the State debt. He urged the temporary abrogation of the Revenue law, (proposed in the bill) as the best made of offering relief to the people of the State.

Mr. Latham, of Washington, inquired what would be done with moneys already collected under the existing law, and what necessity there was for its repeal, when it would be repealed by the Revenue bill to be prepared at the present session of the Legislature?

Mr. Long was understood as saying substantially that he favored, at the present time the collection of no more revenue, than was essential to keeping up the State government—paying its usual expenses.

The quertion recurring, the House refused to suspend the rules.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to the committee on Public Buildings. Adopted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On motion of Mr. Horton, of Watauga, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of "Weights and Measures."

THANKSGIVING DAY.

On motion of Mr. Holderby, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses, when they adjourn on to-morrow, adjourn to meet on Friday, Thursday having been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving.

Mr. Hinnant introduced a resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House, to appoint, if necessary, an additional Doorkeeper.—Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Davidson, a bill concerning the county seat of Clay county.

By Mr. McRae—A bill for the relief of John A. Long, Sheriff of Richmond county—[Authorizes him to collect taxes in arrear.]

By Mr. Davidson—A bill to provide for the construction of a bridge over Notla river in Cherokee county.

By Mr. Walker—A bill to authorize H. B. Norman, late Sheriff of Tyrrel county, to collect arrears of taxes.

By Mr. Blythe—A bill to revive the 9th, 10th and 11th sections of the Stay Law, ratified on the 11th of September, 1861.

By Mr. Whitley—A bill allowing fees to Justices of the Peace.

REVENUE BILL.

Messages were received from the Governor transmitting a report, and a Revenue bill drawn by the Treasurer, and a report from the Comptroller and Secretary of State relative to the amount of funds in the Treasury. Sent to the Senate with proposition to print.

The House then adjourned to 11 o'clock, to-morrow.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

The journal of the previous day was read and approved.

The speaker called attention to that part of the journal relating to the election of United States Senator.

Mr. McRae, a memorial of the citizens of Brunswick county, in reference to the Cheraw and Coalfield railroad company.—Referred to committee on internal improvements.

Reports of standing committees were then received.

The resolution fixing the 22nd day of December next as the day of final adjournment was taken up and considered.

Mr. Cunningham supported the resolution in some able and pointed remarks, but it was withdrawn temporarily by request.

Mr. Wilson, from the joint select committee for making arrangements for holding joint assembly for electing United States Senator, in accordance with the laws of Congress, reported that the committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, but suggested rules to be submitted to the Senate for their government. The suggestion was concurred in.

Mr. Wilson moved that a message be sent so the house signifying the action of the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Cowles, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message covering an inquiry of Colonel Bumford, chief assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in this State, as to the ability of our State to supply all her needy people, who ought to receive charitable assistance in the way of food, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration and submitted the following:

That in many of the counties of the State, owing to unpropitious seasons, the crops of wheat and corn were very short, and in these portions of the State, where the crops were deficient, other marketables were not made at all, or only to a small extent, whereby there is extreme scarcity of money, so that the inhabitants are unable to purchase the needful supplies for their poor whites and blacks.

We therefore deem it expedient to accept the proposal of assistance and to avail of, and carry the same into effect as early as possible, and recommend the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That the Governor be instructed, in order to ascertain the extent of the destitution in the several counties of the State, to open a correspondence with the chairmen of the warden courts of their respective counties, and report the result of such inquiry to the chief assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in the State.

Resolved, further, That the Governor be authorized to do all other acts necessary to carry out the objects contemplated and to draw on the public treasurer for any expenses necessarily incurred in the execution of this duty.

Mr. Wilson moved that the business of the Senate be suspended for ten minutes, in order to allow the speaker a short intermission of duty, before going into the election of U. S. Senator. Adopted.

A message was received from the House in relation to joint assembly.

Several resolutions were introduced, granting private claims of no public importance, and referred to their appropriate committees.

A message was then sent to the house, signifying the readiness of the Senate to go into election for U. S. Senator.

The House informed the Senate of its readiness to receive the Senate. The Senate then proceeded to the House, and entered into joint ballot for U. S. Senator—[For particulars see House proceedings.] the Senate than retired to its own chamber after the fourth ballot, which resulted in the election of Judge M. E. Manly as U. S. Senator,

A message was received from the House asking its concurrence in adjourning over to Friday, which being adopted, the Senate then adjourned over to Friday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28th, 1866.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Skinner of the Baptist church.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McKoy, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back, unfavorably, resolutions heretofore referred, relative to the expediency of reporting a Mechanic's Lien Law; a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; a bill to provide that property sold under execution shall bring a fair value in United States currency, and a bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Durham, a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency and necessity of reforming the judicial system of the State. Rejected.

By Mr. Holderby; a resolution that the same committee inquire as to the expediency and propriety of enacting a State Bankrupt Law. Rejected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Waugh, a bill to provide for including the value of stamps in the taxation of costs.

By Mr. Perry, of Carteret, a bill to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort.

By Mr. McClammy, a bill to amend an act, entitled "an act to establish Work Houses or Houses of Correction in the several counties of the State.

By Mr. Latham, of Craven, a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A message was received from the Senate proposing joint rules to regulate the election of United States Senator in joint Convention to-day. Message concurred in.

JOINT ASSEMBLY—ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

At 12 o'clock M., pursuant to joint order, the Senate and its officers arrived in the Hall and were assigned seats to the right of the Speakers. The Speaker of the Senate presiding, announced the object for which the Houses were met in joint Convention, and ordered that the journals of the two Houses be read in relation to the proceedings had on yesterday in the balloting for Senator.

The Speaker of the Senate then appointed a joint committee, to examine the Journals and report the aggregate result.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, for this committee, subsequently reported as follows:

"House vote—whole number 110, of which Mr. W. N. H. Smith received 65—a majority of the votes cast.

"In the Senate, no person received a majority of the whole number of votes cast."

The roll of the Senate was next called, and then that of the House.

FIRST BALLOT—SENATE VOTE.

Manly, 15; Smith, 12; Pool, 9; Ashe, 8; Wright, 1; Gilmer, 1.

HOUSE VOTE.

Manly, 34; Smith, 37; Pool, 34; Ashe, 8.

The committee that superintended the election, reported the joint vote as follows:

Whole vote cast 159. Necessary to a choice 80. Mr. Smith received 50, Mr. Manly 49, Mr. Pool 42, Mr. Ashe 16, Mr. Wright 1, Mr. Gilmer 1. No election.

SECOND BALLOT—SENATE VOTE.

Manly, 20; Smith, 15; Pool, 9; Ashe, 1.

HOUSE VOTE.

Manly, 39; Smith, 42; Pool, 33.

The report of the committee on this ballot is as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 159. Necessary to a choice, 80. Mr. Manly received 60 votes, Mr. Smith 56, Mr. Pool 42, Mr. Ashe 1. No election.

THIRD BALLOT—SENATE VOTE.

Manly, 20; Pool, 10; Smith, 11.

HOUSE VOTE.

Manly, 43; Smith, 38; Pool, 28; Lassiter, 1.

The committee's report on this ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 159. Necessary to a choice, 80. Mr. Manly received 69, Mr. Smith 48, Mr. Pool 41, Mr. R. W. Lassiter 1.

FOURTH BALLOT—SENATE VOTE.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Johnston, Kelly, Koonce, Love, Lloyd, Marshall McCorkle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Paschal, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Williams and Wilson—30.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Speaker, Hill, Perkins, Robins and Willey—6.

For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Matthews, Respass, Richardson and Snead—9.

HOUSE VOTE.

For Mr. Manly—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Durham, Everett, Foard, Garris, Granberry, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Hutchison, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Kenda l, Latham, of Craven, Lee, Long, Lutterloh, Martin, McClaumy, McGougan, McKoy, McRae, Moore, of Hertford, Murril, Neal, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Whitley, Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt, and Woodard—61.

For Mr. Pool—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnant, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisett, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Teague, Vestall, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—32.

For Mr. Smith—Messrs. Black, Crawford, of Macon, Davidson, Gorham, Guess, Harding, Harper, Houston, Kelsey, Latham, of Washington, Lowe, May, McArthur, Morehead, Rosebro, Shelton, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Umstead, Walker, and Williams, of Harnett—21

Mr. Logan voted for Mr. Thomas—1.

The committee's report on this ballot was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 160. Necessary to a choice, 81. Mr. Manly received 91, Mr. Smith 27, Mr. Pool 41. Mr. Manly elected.

The result having been announced, the Senate retired to their chamber. On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that when the two Houses adjourn to-day, they adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Friday.

The Senate by message announced concurrence, and the House adjourned.

Synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the national finances has been completed and printed for distribution to the country on the day of its presentation to Congress. The news which it will present will not be new so far as a line of financial policy will be laid down, yet the resume of facts and figures will show the national financial situation to be in a much more flattering condition than at the opening of the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, or at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1865.—The coming report will show that the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, was one of great prosperity. The balance in the treasury on that day stood as full cash on June 30th, 1865, $858,309 15; cash on hand hand June 30th, 1866, $130,669,815 19—net gain $129,811,506 04. The gold on hand was not estimated at a currency value, or else the balance would have exceeded by $15,000,000 the receipts and expenditures for the years 1865-'66. The fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, are as follows—receipts from customs in gold $179,046,630 64; from public bonds $665,031 03; from direct tax $1 974,754 12; from internal revenue $309,226,812 81; miscellaneous sources $65,125,966 46. Total receipts from all sources $556,039,195 06. This revenue it is believed exceeds in amount that of any other nation on the globe for the same period. The expenditures, civil, foreign and misselanous, were $41,049,965 96; pensions and Indians $16,258,300 14; war $284,449,101 84; navy $43,519,632 21; interest $133,074,737 27. Total $518,347,337 70; Total receipts $556,039,195 06. Total expenditures $518,347,337 70. Excess of receipts $37,691,857 86. This excess of receipts all occurred during the last few months of the fiscal year, and is not a fair criterion of the ability of the Government to liquidate its debt; for instance, the war expenses for the quarter ending September 30th, 1865, were $165,000,000, but during the quarter ending June 30th, 1865, they were but $12,000,000. The balance in the Treasury on June 30th, 1865, was but $8,583,091 56. The year ending December 13th, 1865, showed a deficiency in the Treasury of $619,000,000, but six month from the time, June 30th, 1866, there was an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly $37,000,000. The estimates of the War Department for expenditures for the coming fiscal year would be nearly $240,000,000 less than 1866, were it not for the Equalizing Bounty bill, passed at the last session. But the revenue from all sources for the next fiscal year is estimated by the Secretary in the neighborhood of $600,000,000; the expenditures for the next fiscal year is estimated within $35,000,000, including the interest on the matured debt, and a fair sum over for a sinking fund. The Secretary's report will also state, that under the law of Congress, the Treasury has withdrawn from circulation during the past six months, the amount of ten millions of dollars of paper money. The total amount of U.